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Das Überseeische Deutschland. Die Deutschen Kolonien in Wort und Bild. viii and 679 pp., 6 colored maps, 21 page plates, and 237 pictures from photographs in the text. Union Deutsche Verlags-gesellschaft, Stuttgart, Germany, 1902.

It is characteristic of many German geographical works of a popular nature that they are not superficial, but are written by trained geographers or advanced students who know the kinds of facts required to convey correct ideas of a country from its physical geography to its trade, and use these data with critical judgment. To mention the fact that among the eight men who have made this book are writers of international reputation like Dr. Karl Dove, of the University of Jena; Dr. Reineke, the explorer of the Samoan group; Dr. Seidel, of the *Deutsche Kolonial Zeitung*; Director Beck, of the New Guinea Company, and Captain F. Hutter, the explorer of the Cameroons, is to say that the book, if not exhaustive, is authoritative with respect to the large areas that form Germany's colonial empire. It has the advantage over earlier books covering much of the same ground that it describes most of the colonies in their present state of considerable advancement.

Honduras. Edited and compiled for the International Bureau of the American Republics by Alfred K. Moe, U. S. Consul at Tegucigalpa. 252 pp., 2 maps, illustrations and index. Government Printing Office, Washington, 1904.

Consul Moe has handled his data with considerable geographical discernment. His introductory chapter gives a very good idea of the geography of the country and of the influences exerted by geographical environment upon the distribution of population and the material development of the State. The control exercised by geographical and other influential factors is, however, not emphasized as might properly have been done, and it is unfortunate that the volume contains no physical map to illustrate the author's remarks on the great variety of topography and its manifold effects upon climate. The broader features of the mountains, plains, and lowlands might at least have been delineated as Sievers has done for Venezuela and Sapper for parts of Central America.

Lack of good means of transportation is one of the reasons for the very backward position of the Republic, and Consul Moe places first among the causes for its poor showing in trade "the rapacity of foreign promoters, especially Americans, who have obtained concessions merely for financial speculation and are humbugging both the natives and the American investors." There are two sketch